

# PARKER NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

**A Wild Scramble to Get on the Band Wagon Before the Result Was Made Known---Bryan Left the Hall Before the Voting Was Completed.**

Convention Hall, St. Louis, July 9, 5:45 a. m.—Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, was nominated by a unanimous vote after it was seen that he was sure of more than a two-thirds vote upon the first ballot. On the first call of the states he lacked the necessary number, but as one state after another began changing their votes, a motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid great excitement.

5:03—The voting for president has begun.

Alabama, 22 votes for Parker; Arkansas, 18 votes for Parker; California, 20 for Hearst; Colorado, 5 for Hearst, 4 for Parker, and 1 for McClellan; Connecticut, 14 for Parker; Delaware, 6 for Gray; Florida, 28 for Parker, 4 for Hearst; Georgia, 26 for Parker; Idaho, 6 for Hearst; Illinois, 54 for Hearst; Indiana, 30 for Parker; Iowa, 26 for Hearst; Kansas, 10 for Hearst, 7 for Parker, 1 for Cockrell, 2 for Miles; Kentucky, 26 for Parker; Louisiana, 18 for Parker; Maine, 1 for Hearst, 4 for Olney, 7 for Parker; Maryland, 16 for Parker; Massachusetts, 32 for Olney; Michigan, 28 for Parker; Minnesota, 9 for Parker, 9 for Hearst, 1 for Cockrell, 2 for Towne, 1 for Gray; Mississippi, 20 for Parker; Missouri, 36 for Cockrell; Montana, 6 for Parker; Nebraska, 4 for Hearst, 4 for Cockrell, 4 for Pattison, 4 for Miles, 1 for Wall, 1 for Gray, 1 for Olney; Nevada, 6 for Hearst; New Hampshire, 8 for Parker; New Jersey, 24 for Parker; New York, 78 for Parker; North Carolina, 24 for Parker;

North Dakota, 8 for John Sharp Williams; Ohio vote announced 46 for Parker; a delegate demands a poll. Thomas McNamara, of Youngstown, was the delegate who demanded the poll of the Ohio delegation. Under the unit rule Ohio's entire vote goes to Parker. Oregon, 4 for Parker, 2 for Hearst, 1 for McClellan, 1 for Bird Coler; Rhode Island, 2 for Parker, 6 for Hearst; South Carolina, 18 for Parker; Pennsylvania, 68 for Parker; South Dakota, 8 for Hearst; Tennessee, 24 for Parker; Texas, 36 for Parker; Wisconsin, 26 for Wall; Wyoming, 6 for Hearst; Utah, 6 for Parker; Vermont, 8 for Parker; Virginia, 24 for Parker; Washington, 10 for Hearst. 5:41—There is great confusion in the hall. Idaho changes her six votes to Parker. Several states are changing their votes and flocking to Parker. Nevada changes two votes from Hearst to Parker; West Virginia, 10 for Parker, 2 for Hearst, 2 for A. P. Gorman; Alaska, 6 for Parker; Arizona, 6 for Hearst; West Virginia changes and gives 13 for Parker and 1 for Hearst; District of Columbia, 6 for Parker; Indian Territory, 5 for Parker, 1 for Hearst; Hawaii, 6 for Hearst; New Mexico, 6 for Hearst; Oklahoma, 2 for Parker, 1 for McClellan, 2 for Hearst, 1 for Olney; Porto Rico, 4 for Gray, 2 for Parker.

Bryan left hall just before the balloting was concluded.

Washington changed her 10 to Parker just before Dockery's motion was made to make it unanimous which was agreed to.

The nomination was made unanimous at exactly 5:45 a. m. and the convention recesses till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The big flag hung from the roof and which was to be displayed at the announcement of nomination, got stuck and won't unfurl. Tired out as the delegates and spectators are there was a scene of great enthusiasm when the result was announced.



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER, THE NOMINEE.

## LITTLETON'S GREAT ADDRESS

**Nominating Judge Alton B. Parker was a Masterly One---Eloquene That Moved His Hearers to the Highest Enthusiasm.**

## HE MADE A FORCIBLE PLEA FOR HARMONY

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: We do not expect here that stupid peace which smells of chloroform. We do not wish that vicious unanimity which springs from the unconflicting emotions of a solitary man. We would not have our harmony in a single harness. We too, love the strenuousness of a strenuous life, but we believe in equal strenuousness for all and special strenuousness for none.

We do not derive our power from the mighty, but from the souls of the humble. We do not ask for inane agreement springing from faithless fire; but rather outbursts of dissension issuing from robust freedom. We are not in executive session, but rather in the committee of the whole. We are sent here by people who select a candidate. We are not sent here by the candidate to notify the people.

Pull off from our adversaries the mask that wears a kindly smile of peace, and see the grim and firm set teeth of war. From McKinley to Roosevelt was the change from sure and certain ways to the shifting, eddying currents of the wild unknown. It was a leap in the darkness of Republican eclipse, and four years hence will find them vainly looking for the light. It marks the place where a party, rich in years of service, forsook the beaten path, and went on a winding way of untraveled roads. It makes the gap between the conservative and the radical. It looks good now because they do not see where the old force ends and the new begins. But as they drive away to sea the ever widening span 'twixt craft and land will set many a lifeboat toward the shore.

There is much said by those who sit on cushioned chairs about cowards and weaklings in the nation's life. The sunburnt farmer is just as brave as the star-crowned soldier. The man of natural peace is hero a hundred times to where the man of artificial war is a hero once. Somehow of late, the atmosphere of our national life is filled with a spray of blood; somehow the march of progress sounds of hammered steel; somehow, although the sunlight of peace is all about us, there is, new and then, the gleam of bayonets in its radiant fire, and a flash of swords as in its silver beams; somehow, although the constitution is still in force, there is a sense of falling power and growing disrespect, which makes us feel that the venerable old man—so they speak—is halt and blind with years, and burdens the strenuous household of his grandchildren. Somehow, at times, there runs a sort of shock right down to the foundation of this republic, which makes the structure tremble and all the country pauses, and listens, and then returns to work. Somehow, although the future welcomes us, it does so with a mailed

hand; somehow, although you cannot put your finger on the cause, there is a universal fear; the mother watching while her children sleep, nods, and then she hears the bugle call, the tramp of soldiers and, staring in the darkness of a dream, she sees the "rigid up-turned face."

The toiler, turning all his time and sinew to gain that which others get, begins to doubt that the government is just. The man of means who puts it out in the native currents of the tide and sees the peril of this doubt, and the government's compromise with both, begins to feel that it is better hoarded than employed.

The north and south, each wearing scars that tell of war, almost forgiven and forgot, feel the fear again that the problem which only time can settle right, will be forced upon them wrong. Lincoln said in the sadness of his great soul, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with faith in the right as God gives us the wisdom to see it."

And Roosevelt said, in the glory of his self-contemplation, "Tread softly, and carry a big stick." Beyond the exciting passions of war, and the distracting panics of peace; beyond the reach of disasters dread and the dead past's dying wait, we meet in the clear and rational calm of seasoned, common sense to reason together for the well being of our country and our party. No man here can have his exact way. No leader can take us along the narrow ledge of his unquestioned logic. No section should swerve us from the course that leads to union and fellowship. No faction can divide us into weakened parts and leave us on the field of battle in front of the enemy. No man is greater than his party, and no party is greater than its principles. There is no principle which does not rest upon a condition, and there is no condition which may not change.

There is no creed set down in black and white to which we are forever strapped, as to a corpse.

There is no platform which can last for ever, unless it be made of abstract things incapable of demonstration. A political party is an agency in the hands of these material and multiplied forces, and if it ceases to interpret events with intelligence, it will be deserted. The recent past is filled with a record of our disagreements. Many of us would change that past if it were within our power—most of us would not—but whether we would or not, the point is, it is past. If we intend to settle here the question as to who was right and who was wrong, then we are foredoomed to failure.

If you tell me I was wrong, and I tell you you are wrong, and we halt there to thrash it out, that is the end. But if you tell me, right or wrong, we meet again, after a short, sharp separation at the Democratic altar, and that we must clasp hands in a national alliance of Democratic faith and find

some common ground upon which we each may stand with honor, I say it does not matter who was wrong, the point is, we are together again.

The science of sensible government is founded on compromise. The integrity of party existence rests on the homely rule of meeting each other half way. A platform is not a photograph of party faith—it is a composite sketch of party compromise.

It is better to give up some untimely doctrine and occasionally succeed, than to hold them all faithfully and always fail, for if we could become master of a few things, we might become ruler over many. To plan success in disregard of principle is mere intrigue; to plan failure by holding to an outlaw issue is mere folly. Winning is not wicked, strategy is not a sin. It is far better for the country to re-light the fires of Democratic hope by success coming from concession than it is to put out what is left, by failure, fastened to a formula. The state of New York, hearkening to the demand from every quarter of the country, comes to you united upon one who will bring peace into our councils, patriotism and power to our campaign, and success to our contest. I say New York is united and in saying so I deny the charge that has been spread broadcast over the country that there is dissension. In the convention whose instructions we delight to obey there were two resolutions offered, and each of these invites the country to consider the fitness and character of our candidate. Therefore, I repeat that this is the unanimous voice of New York inviting the country to consider the fitness, ability and availability of our candidate. The country, anxious to win in this great crisis, called upon New York as the battle ground. New York answers with a candidate who carried the state by 60,000 majority. The country called upon New York for the best of its brain and blood, and New York answers with a man who made his way through poverty and toil until he found the highest peak of power and honor in the state. The country called upon New York for a Democrat and New York answers with a man who learned the simplest lessons of faith in the furrowed field, who took them with increasing strength to the bar and finally honored them by his exalted station on the bench—a man who, throughout his career from poverty to power, never in fair weather or foul, forsook the standards of his party faith or deserted the colors in his command.

The country called upon New York for a Democrat free from factional dispute, and New York answers with a man friendly to all factions, but a favorite, or afraid of none; a man who will take counsel and courage or both but who will take the bitterness of neither—a man who will not stir the hatred of the past, nor the acrimony of the present, but who will lead us up toward the future in a cloudless atmosphere of party grace.

In his eulogy of Judge Parker Mr. Littleton said: If you ask me why he has been silent, I tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master of the Democratic party, but is content to be its servant. If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention I tell you that the sovereignty of the party is in the untrammelled judgment and wisdom of its members; if you ask me what his policy will be, if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party.

With these, as some of the claims upon your conscience, and judgment, New York comes to you, flushed with hope and pride. We appeal to every Democrat from everywhere to forget the bitter warfare of the past; forget the strife and anger of the older, other days; abandon all the grudge and rancor of party discontent and recalling with ever increasing pride, the triumphs of our fifty years of constitutional government of liberty and peace, here and now resolve to make the future record that resplendent reach of time in which liberty and peace went up and down the nations of the earth, building their kingdom in the hearts of men and gathering the harvest of genius and toll; in which reason struck from the hand of force the sword of hate and plucked from the heart of war the germ of greed; in which conscience smote the thoughts of wrong and filled the mind with mercy's sweet restraints; in which power grew in the human brain, but refused the shelter of a glittering crown; in which the people of all lands and tongues, awakened to hope by the inspiration of our example, followed with the march of years that luminous pathway leading to a destiny beyond the reach of vision, and within the providence of God. In this spirit, New York nominates for president of the United States, Alton B. Parker.

### HAROLD CLINE'S DEATH.

**Coroner's Jury at Lima Exonerated Lappin From Blame.**

Lima, July 8.—The coroner's jury today exonerated young Lappin in killing Harold Cline with a blow from the fist on the Fourth. The jury found that Cline was suffering from an abnormally enlarged heart.

### AFTER A YEAR

**Rankin Identified Man Who Picked His Pocket.**

Cleveland, July 8.—Sidney Rankin had his pocket picked a year ago. Today the police arrested Isadore Davis of Youngstown for the crime. Rankin identified Davis who was bound over to court.

## FAST CARS

**WILL BE RUN BETWEEN CANTON AND SALEM**

**READY IN FOUR WEEKS**

**Cars Will be Run to Get Broken In.**

Salem Herald.—The four Stark Electric cars mention of which was made Thursday, will soon be put in commission on the line between here and Canton. These cars will be known as the limited cars and it is the intention of the company to endeavor to make the run between the two cities within one hour. The cars will be put into active service within a few days on the line between Alliance and Canton. This will be done in order that the cars may be broken in for the fast run between Salem and Canton.

The company, it is said, will make the run with local cars between Salem and Canton in two hours. A schedule of about two hours it is thought will be made for the trip. A person may leave here on the 7 o'clock car and catching the 8 o'clock car at Alliance arrive at Canton at 9 o'clock. The limited cars will make four stops between Canton and Salem.

The company at present loses much time on account of the stops it makes in Alliance and Canton. At the present time it will take a car about 20 minutes to go from the Alliance terminal to Mt. Union. After the car once leaves the city limits of a city the speed of one mile a minute is maintained. The new cars will hold 100 passengers comfortably and will nearly seat that number. There are four 75 horse power motors under each car giving 300 horse power, much larger power than the present cars. The electric company officials know they will have to make as fast if not faster speed than the steam line to catch the passengers.

From present indications if there is no more bad weather the line will be running into Salem within four weeks. The roadbed will be in such shape that the fastest time can be made from the start. However, it is probable that the efforts to maintain the hour schedule between the terminal points will not be made until some time after the line is open.

### Some Big Icebergs.

Lesley's Monthly. Think of sections higher than Rhode Island being torn from a glacier and swept off into the ocean, to be ferried 5,000 miles on the bosom of the Labrador current until the heated waters of the gulf stream cause them to vanish from human ken! Then can one form some idea of the immensity of the ice area discharged from the Greenland seas each year. Thousands of miles of valley are constantly emptying their contents into the bays and floods of the north waters, whence the tides hurry the detachments southward to cumber the wide Atlantic.

The disposition of icebergs to turn turtle is one of the most dangerous propensities. It arises from several causes. When they start out from Greenland their bottoms are heavy with the detritus gathered in their glacial period, and this drops off at intervals as they move south, causing their center of gravity to change and the to assume new positions. The scientific theory of the formation of the vast submarine plateaus which extend from Labrador to Fundy and are commonly known as the grand banks of Newfoundland is that they are the products of the deposits of bergs during countless ages.

### Literary Note.

A literary find of much interest and importance is printed in the July Atlantic—nothing less than some extracts from the Journal of Emerson written during his stay in Washington in 1862. Mr. Emerson's sketches of the characters of the public men of the time whom he met there have extraordinary insight and vividness; Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, and many others are described with very lively realism.

### Died on July Fourth.

Three presidents of the United States died on July 4. They were Adams, Jefferson and Monroe. Adams was disturbed by the ringing of bells and booming of cannon and was asked if he knew what caused the celebration. "O, yes," he replied, "it is the Fourth of July. God bless it!" In the course of the day he said: "It is a glorious day!" Jefferson was breathing his last at the same moment and with almost his final breath asked if it were not the Fourth.

### Wouldn't Be Called Names.

"Are you the defendant?" asked a man in a Mississippi court room, speaking to an old negro. "No, boss," was the reply; "I ain't done nothing to be called names like that. I've got a lawyer here who does the defending."

"Then, who are you?" "I've got the gentleman wat stole the chickens."—Exchange.

### Mother Jones in Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 8.—"Mother Jones" spoke on the public square today to a crowd of three hundred. Among other things, she said, "There is more freedom in Siberia than in Colorado."

## MORNING

**SESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION**

**WAS A VERY BRIEF ONE**

**Resolutions Committee Not Ready.**

St. Louis, July 8.—The morning session of the Democratic National convention was less than an hour long today. The greater portion of the time was devoted to "applauding the band for the rendition of the popular airs and "On the Wabash," the latter by special request of the Indiana delegation.

Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, prayed. Chairman Champ Clark announced that the first sign of disorder would mean the expulsion from the hall of the offender and was enthusiastically applauded, as was the name of "Tom" Taggart of Indiana when that gentleman was named as national committeeman.

Clamor was made for speeches from Bourke Cockran and Charles W. Towne but the gentlemen declined.

After the assemblage had joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack rose to speak. Party leaders had a chill when he touched upon the labor question and said it was a Democratic president who alone had been brave enough to enforce the laws against labor unions. There was heavy applause. He turned to the race question and criticized presidential appointments in the south. He was sure the country would not tolerate one-man power and declared that harmony at the Chicago convention was the harmony that prevailed among slaves.

The committee that waited on the committee on resolutions announced that the report would not reach the convention until 8 p. m.

"Then," said Ollie James, chairman of the committee, "they will bring you a report signed by every member of the committee."

A great roar of delight greeted this promise. The crowd knew that Hill and Bryan were on the resolutions committee and they had feared a disagreement.

James added "New York and Nebraska, Virginia and Wisconsin have joined hands and with their associates will present you a platform on which we shall go forward to a great victory."

"The Wearing of the Green" and adjournment until 8 p. m. sent the convention again into a nuptial.

### Beheaded by Train.

Havenna, July 8.—Harry Swartz was struck today by a B. & O. train and was beheaded. The lad was on his way to work.

## CATHOLIC SISTERS

**Now Hold Deed for the Bordner Land.**

The transfer of the Haman Bordner farm near Reedurban to the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary was made at the auditor's office today. The tract is composed of 63 acres and the purchase price was \$28,431.

The sisters will build a convent and Catholic girls' college upon this farm. An effort was made to purchase all the land owned by the Bordner estate, and it is said that the sisters offered \$90,000 for the 300 acres, but the heirs refused to sell.

It has not been ascertained just when the construction of the buildings will begin, but it will be soon. The sisters come from near Youngstown, just over the Pennsylvania line.

## MINERVA DEALERS

**Will be Held for the Dow Liquor Tax.**

U. D. Roller and Frank H. Pierman, the two Minerva dealers who pleaded guilty to selling intoxicant liquors in that dry town, have been placed upon the tax duplicate by Auditor M. W. Oberlin for the Dow tax. Roller is charged up with \$420 and Pierman with \$298.07, there being a fraction of last year to be paid for. This was done by order of Auditor of State W. D. Gullett.

The auditor has nothing to do with James Haines, the third man convicted, as he resides in Carroll county.

### FATALITY AT MASSILLON.

**George Hattery Killed by Caving in of Sewer Trench.**

While working in a sewer in Duncan street, in Massillon, George Hattery was killed by a cave-in between 4 and 4:30 Friday afternoon. The ground in which Hattery was working was mostly sand of a very loose texture and when the roof of the tunnel caved in he was completely covered. The body was dug out almost immediately but life was extinct. No one else was working in that part of the sewer. Coroner Schiltz went to Massillon on Saturday afternoon and upon examination declared death due to asphyxiation.

Hattery was twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He lived with his father at 91 Canal street.

### Rains Cause Great Loss.

Columbus, July 8.—It is estimated that the rains of the last few days have caused damage to this state to the extent of \$2,000,000.